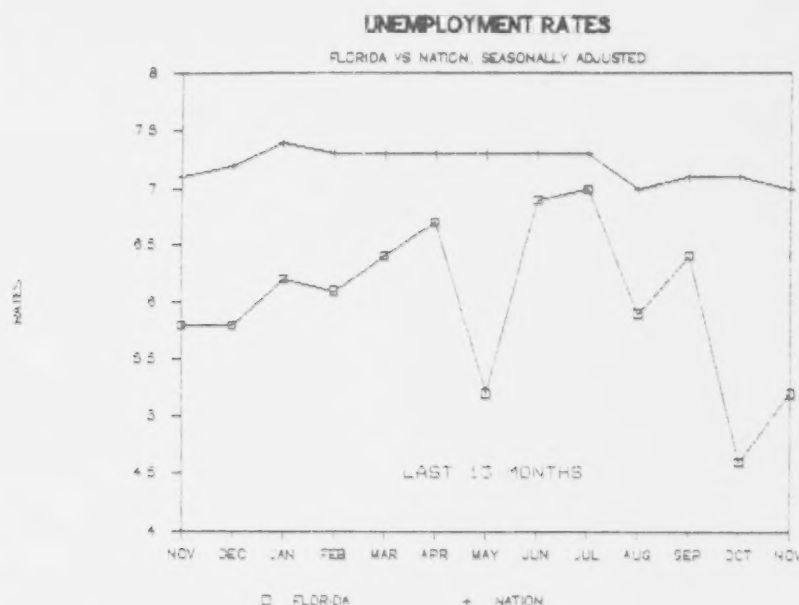


FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security

Division of Labor, Employment and Training



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	November 1985	October 1985	November 1984	Over-The-Year	
				Numerical Change	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,255,000	5,248,000	5,121,000	134,000	2.6
Employment	4,982,000	5,005,000	4,823,000	159,000	3.3
Unemployment	273,000	243,000	298,000	25,000	- 8.4
Unemployment Rate	5.2	4.6	5.8	-0.6	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.
Note: Annual revisions of statewide labor force statistics will be in February 1986.

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	November 1985	October 1985	November 1984	Over-The-Year	
				Numerical Change	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,265,600	5,263,000	5,153,800	111,800	2.2
Employment	4,975,700	4,983,400	4,833,000	142,700	3.0
Unemployment	289,900	279,500	320,800	- 30,900	- 9.6
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.3	6.2	-0.7	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RELATIVELY STABLE OVER MONTH AND YEAR: The seasonally adjusted November unemployment rate for Florida was 5.2 percent. This rate was up from 4.6 percent a month ago but down from 5.8 percent over the year. The changes in the statewide unemployment rates are by six tenths of a percent from the month and the year ago rates. The changes in the unemployment rates must be by 0.8 percent or more to be considered statistically significant. The annual unemployment rate for 1985 is 6.0 percent down from 6.3 percent in 1984.

The statewide unemployment rate is derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the survey under contract from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS is a household survey with a sample of 3,525 housing units. Approximately 2,570 housing units are actually interviewed each month in the State of Florida. The number of housing units interviewed is equivalent to 0.06 percent of all occupied households in Florida. The relatively small sample size of the statewide CPS accounts for the monthly fluctuations in the unemployment statistics.

The national seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate was 7.0 percent in November compared to Florida's rate of 5.2 percent. The national rate declined one tenth of a percent from October's rate of 7.1 percent. The 1985 annual average unemployment rate was 7.2 percent. November's national unemployment rate was below the levels in the first half of the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*
ELEVEN LARGEST STATES, NOVEMBER 1985

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	4.4	Texas	6.9
North Carolina	4.6	Pennsylvania	8.0
Florida	5.2	Ohio	8.9
New Jersey	6.1	Michigan	9.3
New York	6.4	Illinois	9.7
California	6.8		

* Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.

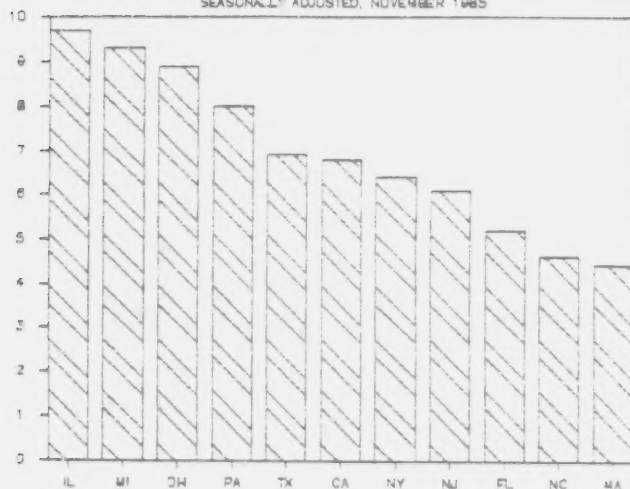
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANKING REMAINS CONSTANT AMONG THE LARGEST STATES: For November 1985, Florida continued to have the third lowest unemployment rate compared to the eleven largest states in the nation. Massachusetts also continued to exhibit the lowest rate at 4.4 percent, with Illinois receiving the highest rate at 9.7 percent. Michigan previously had the highest unemployment rate but dropped to 9.3 percent in November.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES--11 LARGEST STATES

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, NOVEMBER 1985

NOTE



STATE

IL - Illinois
MI - Michigan
OH - Ohio
PA - Pennsylvania
TX - Texas
CA - California

NY - New York
NJ - New Jersey
FL - Florida
NC - North Carolina
MA - Massachusetts

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOVEMBER NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT SHOWS STRONG AND STEADY JOB GROWTH: The seasonally adjusted preliminary establishment survey shows an annual gain of 210,500 jobs (or 4.9 percent) over November a year ago. Payroll job growth has been in the five percent range during most of 1985 which is considered normal growth for Florida. Except for mining (down by 100 jobs or 1.0 percent), every major industry experienced growth in jobs over the year.

In the private sector, the services industry exhibited the fastest growth rate over the year at 7.1 percent and the highest number of new jobs with 78,500.

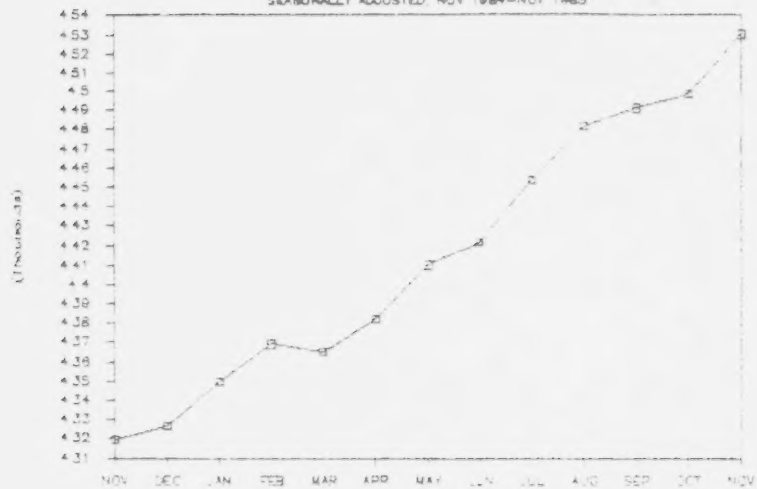
Over the month, the construction industry grew at the fastest pace (1.7 percent) of all the industries with 5,800 new jobs. The building industry in Florida is continuing to respond to lower mortgage rates.

The services industry though continued to receive the highest number of new jobs over the month (up by 6,200 jobs or 0.5 percent). The construction industry also had the second highest number of new monthly jobs. This is significant given the size of construction compared to all the other major industries in Florida.

What is of note when analyzing the monthly changes in industrial employment is the seasonally adjusted decline in trade jobs in November. For this year, normal seasonal growth in trade jobs was less than is average for previous years. Holiday retail hirings were delayed in November while establishments extended the working hours of current payroll employees.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

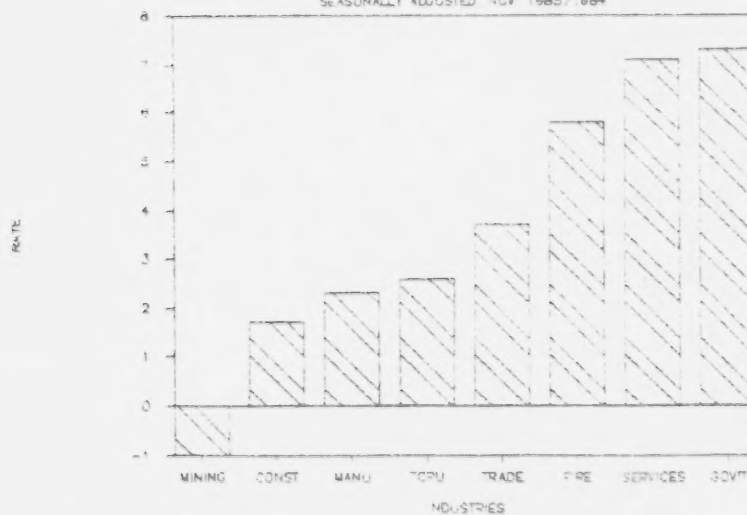
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, NOV 1984-NOV 1985



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, NOV 1985/1984

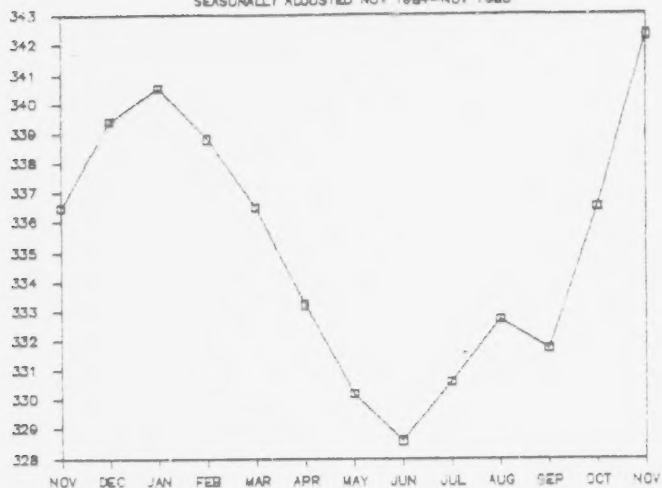


CONST - CONSTRUCTION
GOV T - GOVERNMENT
FIRE - FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
MANU - MANUFACTURING
TRANSP - TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CONSTRUCTION

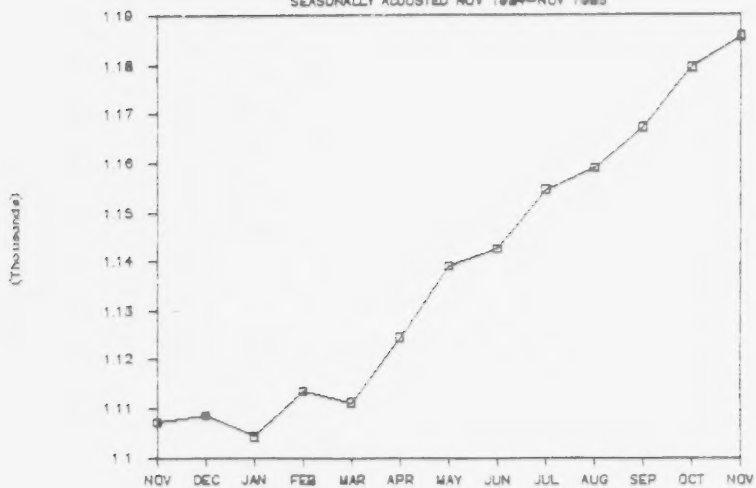
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NOV 1984-NOV 1985



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

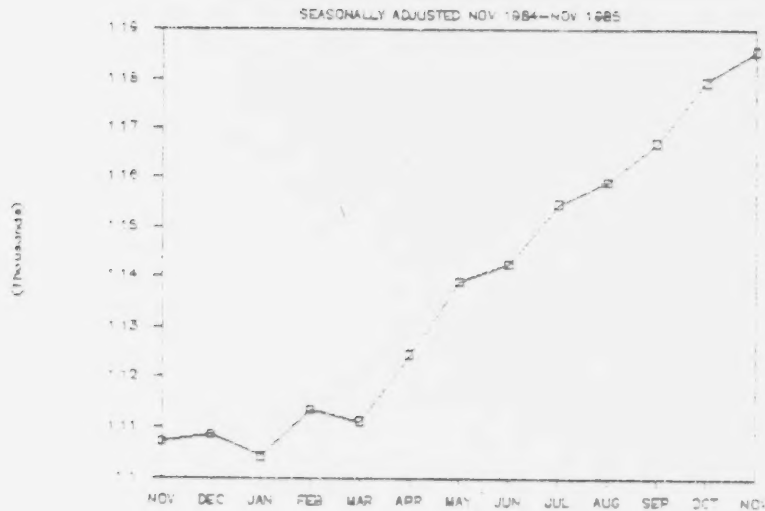
MANUFACTURING

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NOV 1984-NOV 1985



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SERVICES



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT: According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, over a course of a year, the size of the labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

ECONOMIC ESTIMATING CONFERENCE FORECASTS OF THE U.S. AND FLORIDA ECONOMIES

The following is a narrative of the forecasts for the U.S. and Florida economies agreed upon by the Florida Legislature and the Governor's Office in a November 1985 conference. These forecasts cover the biennial budget period in the short-run (through FY 1986-87) and a ten-year period for the long-run (through FY 1994-95).

These forecasts were produced at the request of the Governor for use in preparing the Governor's Legislative Budget Recommendations and are to be used for all state planning and budgeting functions until these forecasts are revised in April 1986. If you would like to obtain copies of the forecasts or you have any questions concerning this information, you may contact the Joint Legislative Management Committee at 904/487-1402 for assistance.

the brightest spot among prices is in wholesale prices. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) grows at a very modest 2.8 percent average per year over the first five years, picking up to a 4.8 percent average annual rate over the last five years of the forecast. This leaves the WPI 10.4 percent below its level under the old forecast by the end of fiscal year 1994.

FLORIDA ECONOMY - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

With the national economic forecast calling for a "growth-recession" through the fourth quarter of 1986, it is not surprising that the outlook for the Florida economy reveals somewhat the same pattern during the next year and a half. Real output in the U.S. economy is down significantly in the short-run from our previous forecast, as is the forecast for inflation, and our regional economy responds to this slackening of national demand for our goods and services by also exhibiting slower growth. As with our previous forecasts, the regional economic forecast also calls for a "growth recession," which describes an economy which is growing but at too slow a rate to prevent an increase in the unemployment rate.

Several other contributing factors also point to slower growth during the intermediate period, and one of these is a natural slowing of the population growth rates from those to which Florida has been accustomed in the past. Florida is expected to show population growth of 2.7 percent in fiscal year 85-86, and 2.2 percent in fiscal year 86-87, a far cry from the average growth of almost 3.5 percent experienced over the previous twenty years. These rates of population growth are more like those experienced in Florida during past recessionary periods, and it is not surprising that the loss of this "engine of growth" has an impact on overall growth in the economy. Tourist activity, on the other hand, is expected to be stronger in 1985-86, with the number of arrivals growing by 5.4 percent, followed by a 5.6 percent increase in 1986-87.

Another moderating factor involves the outlook for construction in Florida. Partly due to the expected slowing in population growth, and partly due to a "correction" expected due to overbuilding that has occurred during the past few years, Florida is expected to enter a period of slower construction growth. Total private housing starts will fall continuously from the current 200,000 level (annual rates) to a level of about 165,000 at the end of 1986. This is expected to yield fiscal year totals of 186,300 in 1985-86 and 173,500 in 1986-87. Total construction expenditures, with increases of twelve percent considered "average" during the preceding ten years, will increase only 7.1 percent in 1985-86 and 5.0 percent in 1986-87. Low levels of inflation also contribute to slow growth in this nominal measure of Florida construction activity.

All of these factors will tend to keep employment growth below its historical growth rates during the short-run forecast period. Total nonagricultural employment is expected to slow from the 6.7 percent shown in 1984-85 to 4.7 percent in 1985-86 and 3.5 percent in 1986-87. Contract construction employment is partly responsible for the slowdown, as this sector shows virtually no growth during the forecast period. As a result, the unemployment rate is expected to climb steadily from the 1984-85 average of 6.2 percent to 6.6 percent in 1986-87.

As would be expected from this employment outlook, and when combined with historically low wage inflation, nominal personal income growth will fall from the 11.7 percent increase registered in 1984-85, to a mere 7.0 percent increase in 1985-86, and 7.5 percent in 1986-87 as the economy begins to slowly show some growth. This translates into growth of just under 4.0 percent in real terms through the short-term forecast horizon. More specifically, the quarterly growth pattern reveals rates of growth of around 3.0 percent at annual rates for the period from the fourth quarter of 1985 through 1986, the period of the "growth recession" expected in the forecast.

THE LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

The long term outlook for the Florida economy is a trend forecast which uses the cyclical forecast of the short-term biennial period as the starting point. As a result, only changes in starting points and key economic and demographic assumptions greatly affect the outlook between forecast sessions. The only major change in the national long-term forecast which would materially change the Florida long-term forecast is a lowering of the inflation scenario in the intermediate period. The demographic assumptions remain the same as in the previous forecasts, and the "assumption" of a short-term housing correction, albeit not as deep as previously forecasted, remains in the Florida forecast.

The long-term forecast for population projects an average 2.0 percent growth rate for the ten-year period. This contrasts with a 2.7 percent growth rate for the previous ten-year period (FY 1974-75 to FY 1984-85), a span which included two major recessions. This is primarily due to the aging of the Florida population during the next twenty years as the "baby boom" generation and the aging in-migrants of the previous twenty years enter the older age brackets. Indeed, as the Florida Demographic Estimating Conference's "Forecast of Florida Population" points out, net natural increase in the population is expected to actually be negative after 1990. It is only the sustained positive net in-migration during the period that keeps overall population growth positive. Further, the growth rate is expected to decline steadily during the forecast period, reaching a low of 1.7 percent in FY 1994-95.

After the housing "correction" contained in the short-term outlook, housing starts return to a level consistent with the trend expected for household growth. The forecast for the population and housing starts series remains the same as in the April 1985 forecast, with a slight change in average household size causing a slight change in the actual forecast of the number of Florida households. The resulting forecast for housing starts shows roughly 170,000 starts per year through the forecast horizon, somewhat higher than the expectation of roughly 140,000 new households per year due to replacement needs and second or vacation-home purchases.

Total nonfarm employment is expected to remain strong, with a ten-year average growth rate of 3.9 percent, compared to the 4.4 percent realized over the previous ten-year period. As expected, construction employment growth is weak at 2.7 percent when compared to the previous ten-year average of 4.1 percent, while manufacturing continues healthy growth at 3.5 percent, compared to 3.8 percent for the historical period. The unemployment rate, after declining from the higher levels resulting from the short-term "growth recession" will level off in the 6.2 percent range.

Nominal personal income growth is projected to average 8.8 percent for the period, down from the earlier forecast of 10.1 percent for the same period partly due to a reduction in the expected level of inflation. But real growth is also off from the April 1985 forecast of 5.1 percent, and is now expected to average 4.2 percent per year through FY 1994-95. Both of these measures show considerably slower growth than was experienced in the previous ten-year period. Labor income will lead the growth as property income and transfer payments show growth for the decade.

Source: Florida legislature, Joint Legislative Management Committee, Division of Economic and Demographic Research.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of \$2,189.08, including postage or \$.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

U.S. ECONOMY - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

The National economy is coming off an unexpectedly high third quarter real GNP growth rate of 4.3 percent. The third quarter number was pushed up sharply by extremely high auto sales in response to dealer incentives. Additional strength also came from a huge jump in government spending on national defense and a slowing of the growth in the trade imbalance in goods and services.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT: The short term national forecast anticipates a slowing in the rate of growth in real GNP in the fourth quarter and a further slowing in the first two quarters of 1986. A decline in consumption is the driving force behind the fourth quarter sluggishness as auto sales return to more normal levels and other durables spending also remains weak. Fourth quarter growth is propped up somewhat by a rebuilding of inventories, particularly of automobiles. The first and second quarters of 1986 are expected to show further declines in real GNP growth rates as consumption growth continues its sluggish pace and real business fixed investment turns downward with low capacity utilization rates eliminating, to a large extent, incentives to invest in new plant and equipment. Real investment in inventories is also expected to contribute to the weakness in the economy, declining over the first three quarters of 1986 as fears of recession keep inventory control tight.

In late 1986 consumption growth is expected to pick up as lower interest rates finally begin to stimulate durable goods consumption. Further stimulus is given to consumption growth by an increase in the growth rate of personal income. With a lag of two quarters real business fixed investment is anticipated to pick up steam and a build-up of inventories is expected to take place in response to the increase in final sales. The recovery should reach full strength in the first half of 1987.

FINANCIAL: The forecast did not assume that the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction plan passed, but does project declines in the federal budget deficit as set forth in the recently passed 1986 budget resolution. With M2 (money supply) growth now nearing the upper end of its target range it is expected that the Federal Reserve will be encouraged to remain loose. As a result of these two factors interest rates are expected to continue to decline until the economic recovery begins to drive up short-term rates slightly in late 1986 and long-term rates somewhat later.

PRICES: The inflation outlook remains bright with the weakness projected for the economy and the lack of any major wage increases on the horizon. The Consumer Price Index is expected to rise by 3.2 percent in 1985-86 and 3.5 percent in 1986-87 while the outlook for the GNP Deflator is for 3.4 percent growth in 1985-86 and 3.1 percent growth in 1986-87.

THE LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

The long-term forecast for the U.S. economy is a trend forecast beginning in 1989. The trend forecast does not explicitly include any business cycle fluctuations nor any major "shocks" to the economic system beyond the short-term forecasting horizon.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT: After sluggish growth through fiscal year 1987, growth in real GNP picks up through the middle years of the ten year forecast. Growth is then expected to slow to below 3.0 percent in the last two fiscal years of the forecast. Growth is expected to average 2.9 percent over both halves of the ten year forecast.

Average growth in real consumption mimics growth in real GNP. It grows at a slightly lower 2.7 percent in the first five years, increasing marginally to a 2.8 percent rate in the last five years. Most of the growth in real consumption is attributable to services and durable goods. By 1995 services are expected to rise from 46.2 percent of real consumption in fiscal year 1985 to 47.4 percent; durable goods are expected to rise from 17.0 percent to 18.9 percent. Nondurable goods are expected to fall from 36.8 percent to 33.7 percent. Most of this comes from food which falls from 18.2 percent to 16.3 percent of real consumption expenditures. Real consumption as a percentage of real GNP is expected to fall slightly over the forecast period from 65.2 percent to 64.1 percent.

Real investment is expected to average 3.0 percent growth for the ten year forecast horizon. Over this period real investment rises from 17.6 percent of real GNP in fiscal year 1985 to 17.9 percent in 1995. This compares favorably with the 15.5 percent average for the past twenty years. This growth in real investment is primarily attributable to the growth in real non-residential investment. Over the forecast period it averages 3.9 percent growth. Its share of total real investment rises from 73 percent to 79 percent in 1995. As a percent of real GNP it rises to 14.1 percent by 1995 (compared to an average of 10.8 percent over the past twenty years). Meanwhile real residential investment barely averages 1.4 percent growth over the forecast horizon.

Real government spending is expected to average 2.0 percent growth during the first five years of the forecast. It then picks up to 2.4 percent per year in the last five years. This pattern of slow then faster growth is reflected in both real federal and real state and local government spending. The primary impetus to this growth comes from the state and local spending which averages 2.4 percent growth per year over the forecast period. When looked at as a share of real GNP, real government spending falls from 18.7 percent in fiscal year 1985 to 17.4 percent in fiscal year 1995. The 1995 percentage is well below government spending's 1983 peak of 19.8 percent of real GNP. Much of the drop in its relative share can be attributed to the expected slower growth in real federal government spending. As a percentage of real GNP, real federal government spending is expected to fall from its 1983 peak of 8.0 percent to 7.0 percent by fiscal year 1995.

In the foreign trade sector of the economy, a falling value of the dollar (relative to foreign currencies) is expected to improve the outlook for real exports of goods and services and the U.S. balance of trade. By fiscal year 1995 the trade-weighted value of the dollar is expected to be about 25 percent below the April 1985 forecast. Much of the improvement in the dollar comes in the first five years of the forecast period in which it falls to about 24 percent below its fiscal year 1985 level (or at a -5.4 percent annual rate). It then remains essentially unchanged throughout the rest of the forecast period, falling only an additional 1.5 percent over the next five years (or only -0.3 percent per year). Through the first four years of the forecast, it is predicted that real imports of goods and services will continue to exceed real exports. By 1990 this pattern reverses itself and by fiscal year 1995 the U.S. is expected to be running a surplus in the balance of trade of goods and services of \$12.4 billion (in real terms).

FINANCIAL: The primary difference between the current and the April 1985 forecasts is in the behavior of interest rates over the short-run. Both long-term and short-term interest rates are expected to drop dramatically (about 150 basis points) in fiscal year 1986 from their 1985 levels. As the economy begins to pick up speed in 1987, interest rates rise slightly (between 20 and 60 basis points), peaking in fiscal year 1988. They then drift gradually downwards for the rest of the forecast period. The improvement in interest rates in the near-term forecast can be attributed to three factors: (1) faster monetary growth than under the old forecast; (2) slower economic growth than under the old forecast; and (3) lower inflation than under the old forecast.

Monetary growth in the current forecast is expected to be slightly lower than under the April 1985 forecast. M1 (money supply) growth is expected to average 5.2 percent per year and M2 (money supply) growth is expected to average 7.8 percent per year.

PRICES: Expected inflation over the forecast period has been reduced significantly from the April 1985 forecast, due mainly to the fact that growth in the next three years is now expected to be even more moderate than formerly. By the end of fiscal year 1994 the implicit price deflator for consumption expenditures is 5.8 percent below the old forecast and the Consumer Price Index is 6.6 percent lower. The majority of the reduction in prices under the new forecast comes from consumer durables (8.8 percent lower) and consumer nondurables (6.9 percent lower). Over the forecast period the growth rate in consumer prices slowly increases from a low of 3.0 percent in 1985-86 to 5.5 percent in 1994-95. However, with the slowdown of the growth in economic activity in 1988-89, inflation in 1989-90 dips slightly, but it then continues rising until the end of the forecast period. Consumer prices grow at an average rate of 3.8 percent over the first five years of the forecast, increasing to a 5.0 percent average annual rate over the last half. Prices for virtually all types of consumer goods and services behave in a similar manner. The principal exception is in the energy arena where the Price Deflator for gasoline and oil averages an 8.5 percent annual increase in the last five years of the forecast. This has very little impact on the overall inflation rate for consumer goods. Cutting the rate of increase in gasoline and oil prices in half over this period would trim only a meager 0.1 percent off of the average annual rate of increase in consumer prices.

The growth rate in the Implicit Price Deflator for GNP, a broader measure of inflation, behaves in a manner similar to consumer prices. The GNP Deflator averages 3.8 percent annual growth in the first half of the forecast and 5.2 percent annual growth in the last half. This slower growth than in the April 1985 forecast leaves the GNP Deflator 5.7 percent lower by the end of fiscal year 1994.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	November Preliminary 1985	October Final 1985	November Final 1984	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4530.2	4511.2	4319.7	19.0	0.4	210.5	4.9
MINING (1)	10.1	10.0	10.2	0.1	1.0	-0.1	-1.0
CONSTRUCTION	342.3	336.5	336.5	5.8	1.7	5.8	1.7
MANUFACTURING	522.9	520.1	511.3	2.9	0.5	11.6	2.3
DURABLE GOODS (1)	312.8	309.8	304.4	3.0	1.0	8.4	2.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	211.6	211.6	208.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.5
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	252.5	250.6	246.0	1.7	0.8	6.5	2.6
TRADE	1181.3	1184.1	1139.3	-2.8	-0.2	42.0	3.7
WHOLESALE (1)	244.9	243.0	238.3	1.9	0.8	5.6	2.8
RETAIL	936.2	940.2	900.3	-4.0	-0.4	35.4	3.9
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	323.6	324.2	307.5	-0.6	-0.2	16.1	5.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	323.1	322.0	305.5	1.1	0.3	17.6	5.8
SERVICES	1185.7	1179.5	1107.2	6.2	0.5	78.5	7.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	114.9	115.9	108.7	-1.0	-0.9	6.2	5.7
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	304.4	303.0	284.7	1.4	0.5	19.7	6.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	3817.9	3802.8	3656.0	15.1	0.4	161.9	4.4
GOVERNMENT	712.3	708.4	663.7	3.9	0.6	48.6	7.3

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1984		1985											Over-the-Year Change	
	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4319.7	4326.6	4330.0	4369.2	4363.2	4381.8	4410.3	4422.2	4453.7	4481.6	4490.8	4511.2	4530.2	4.9	210.5
MINING (1)	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.1	-1.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	336.5	339.4	340.5	338.8	336.3	333.2	330.2	328.6	330.6	332.7	334.7	336.3	342.3	1.7	5.8
MANUFACTURING	511.3	511.8	516.1	517.4	516.3	514.6	515.7	515.2	520.0	520.2	519.3	520.1	522.9	2.3	11.6
DURABLE GOODS (1)	304.4	305.3	306.8	307.4	308.6	307.1	308.6	308.8	307.8	309.0	309.0	309.8	312.8	2.8	3.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	208.4	208.5	207.5	208.7	209.3	206.9	207.2	206.8	210.5	210.1	211.0	211.6	211.6	1.5	3.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	246.0	248.3	246.6	247.8	245.6	249.9	250.4	250.7	251.0	249.7	249.3	250.6	252.3	2.6	6.5
TRADE	1139.3	1137.4	1156.3	1159.3	1156.9	1158.0	1163.4	1172.9	1183.7	1184.4	1182.0	1184.1	1181.3	3.7	42.0
WHOLESALE (1)	238.3	240.5	240.2	241.2	240.6	240.2	241.1	239.4	239.9	240.2	240.6	243.0	244.9	2.8	6.6
RETAIL	900.8	898.0	916.7	918.4	917.4	919.1	924.6	934.0	943.0	942.9	939.7	940.2	936.2	3.9	33.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	307.5	306.9	311.3	313.3	310.7	313.0	318.5	321.9	328.1	325.3	323.9	324.2	323.6	5.2	16.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	305.5	307.0	307.2	308.2	310.3	311.4	312.6	314.9	318.6	320.1	320.4	322.0	323.1	5.8	17.6
SERVICES	1107.2	1108.6	1104.3	1113.5	1111.2	1124.3	1139.1	1142.6	1154.6	1159.0	1167.2	1179.5	1185.7	7.1	78.3
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	108.7	108.1	105.0	104.2	103.9	105.9	108.4	110.0	111.5	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.9	5.7	6.2
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	284.7	286.8	287.9	291.0	291.5	293.2	294.9	297.4	297.9	300.4	301.3	303.0	304.4	6.9	19.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	3636.0	3662.7	3681.3	3695.3	3687.3	3702.1	3724.0	3735.4	3768.6	3776.3	3780.5	3802.8	3817.9	4.4	161.9
GOVERNMENT	683.7	663.9	648.5	673.7	677.9	679.7	686.3	686.8	685.1	705.3	710.3	708.4	712.3	7.3	48.6

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

RUN DATE: 01/03/86

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
	NOVEMBER	* OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	CHANGE TO CURRENT		MONTH FROM:	
	1985	1985	1984	MONTH AGO	YEAR AGO	NO.	PERCENT
				NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,539,700	4,490,400	4,328,800	45,300	1.1	210,900	4.9
MINING	10,100	10,000	10,200	100	1.0	100	- 1.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,800	8,700	8,700	100	1.1	100	1.1
PHOSPHATE ROCK	5,100	5,000	5,200	100	2.0	100	- 1.9
CONSTRUCTION	343,000	339,500	337,200	3,500	1.0	5,800	1.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	96,900	95,300	92,500	1,600	1.7	4,400	4.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	42,100	42,100	45,800	0	.0	3,700	- 8.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	204,000	202,100	198,900	1,900	.9	5,100	2.6
MANUFACTURING	524,700	518,900	513,100	5,800	1.1	11,600	2.3
DURABLE GOODS	312,800	309,800	304,400	3,000	1.0	8,400	2.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,200	28,200	28,100	0	.0	100	.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,700	14,300	13,600	400	2.8	1,100	8.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	26,300	27,900	25,000	400	1.4	3,300	13.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	.0	100	1.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	33,800	33,700	34,500	100	.3	700	- 2.0
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	43,800	43,300	44,000	500	1.2	200	- .5
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	77,400	77,000	77,200	400	.5	200	.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	58,000	56,800	54,400	1,200	2.1	3,600	6.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	14,300	14,300	13,800	0	.0	500	3.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,800	8,800	8,400	0	.0	400	4.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	211,900	209,100	208,700	2,800	1.3	3,200	1.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	51,000	48,300	50,200	2,700	5.6	800	1.6

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING,
BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION
WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

RUN DATE: 01/03/86

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT							
	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	CHANGE TO CURRENT		MONTH FROM:		
	1985	1985	1984	MONTH AGO	PERCENT	YEAR AGO	PERCENT	
				NO.		NO.		
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	12,200	10,900	12,700	1,300	11.9	500	- 3.9	
TOBACCO								
MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,800	2,100	100	5.6	200	- 9.5	
TEXTILE MILL								
PRODUCTS	2,700	2,700	2,500	0	.0	200	8.0	
APPAREL AND OTHER								
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	34,300	34,600	33,000	- 300	-.9	1,300	3.9	
PAPER AND								
ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,300	15,300	15,500	0	.0	200	- 1.3	
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	57,500	57,300	55,600	200	.3	1,900	3.4	
CHEMICALS AND								
ALLIED PRODUCTS	25,400	25,300	26,700	100	.4	1,300	- 4.9	
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1,700	1,600	1,700	100	6.3	0	.0	
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS								
PLASTICS PRODUCTS	19,300	19,300	18,500	0	.0	800	4.3	
LEATHER AND								
LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,800	2,900	2,900	- 100	- 3.4	100	- 3.4	
TRANSPORTATION, COMM., ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	252,500	250,600	246,000	1,900	.8	6,500	2.6	
TRANSPORTATION	143,200	140,800	137,900	2,400	1.7	5,300	3.8	
RAILROAD								
TRANSPORTATION	8,200	7,700	9,000	500	6.5	800	- 8.9	
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN								
PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,300	8,200	7,600	100	1.2	700	9.2	
TRUCKING AND								
WAREHOUSING	49,900	49,200	46,100	700	1.4	3,800	8.2	
WATER								
TRANSPORTATION	15,400	15,300	15,200	100	.7	200	1.3	
TRANSPORTATION BY								
AIR	46,200	45,400	45,300	800	1.8	900	2.0	
COMMUNICATION	74,000	74,700	74,400	- 700	-.9	400	-.5	
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND								
SANITARY SERVICES	35,300	35,100	33,700	200	.6	1,600	4.7	
TRADE	1,185,810	1,170,100	1,143,600	15,700	1.3	42,200	3.7	
WHOLESALE TRADE	244,900	243,000	238,300	1,900	.8	6,600	2.8	
DURABLE GOODS	141,600	141,700	139,800	- 100	-.1	1,800	1.3	

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING,
BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION
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PGM=CE5598

ACT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

RUN DATE: 01/03/86

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
	NOVEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1984	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO		MONTH FROM: YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	103,300	101,300	98,500	2,000	2.0	4,800	4.9
RETAIL TRADE	940,900	927,100	905,300	13,800	1.5	35,600	3.9
BLDG. MAT., GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	37,200	37,400	36,900	- 200	-.5	300	.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	119,100	116,900	119,200	2,200	1.9	100	.1
FOOD STORES	152,200	149,800	149,200	2,400	1.6	3,000	2.0
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	106,700	106,000	99,000	700	.7	7,700	7.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	51,800	50,600	49,100	1,200	2.4	2,700	5.5
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	47,300	47,000	45,100	300	.6	2,200	4.9
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	317,600	313,400	301,800	4,200	1.3	15,800	5.2
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	109,000	106,000	105,000	3,000	2.8	4,000	3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	323,100	322,000	305,500	1,100	.3	17,600	5.8
BANKING	66,900	67,200	66,200	- 300	-.4	700	1.1
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	61,200	60,600	56,300	600	1.0	4,900	8.7
INSURANCE CARRIERS INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	48,800	48,500	46,500	300	.6	2,300	4.9
	36,600	36,300	29,600	300	.8	7,000	23.6
REAL ESTATE	87,000	87,200	85,400	- 200	-.2	1,800	1.9
SERVICES	1,174,200	1,160,900	1,096,500	13,300	1.1	77,700	7.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	110,000	107,600	104,100	2,400	2.2	5,900	5.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	55,400	54,800	52,600	600	1.1	2,800	5.3
BUSINESS SERVICES	240,900	237,300	217,600	3,600	1.5	23,300	10.7
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	42,200	42,200	40,700	0	.0	1,500	3.7
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	20,800	21,100	19,500	- 300	- 1.4	1,300	6.7

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING,
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PGM=CES598		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				RUN DATE: 01/03/86		
STATEWIDE		NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT				CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:		
	NOVEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1984	MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO		
				NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	
MOTION PICTURES	6,600	6,600	6,800	0	.0	-	200	- 2.9
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	80,100	77,800	74,400	2,300	3.0	5,700	7.7	
HEALTH SERVICES	304,400	303,000	284,700	1,400	.5	19,700	6.9	
LEGAL SERVICES	42,700	42,000	38,900	700	1.7	3,800	9.8	
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	51,600	51,200	48,800	400	.8	2,800	5.7	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,000	56,600	55,900	400	.7	1,100	2.0	
GOVERNMENT	726,300	718,400	676,700	7,900	1.1	49,600	7.3	
FEDERAL	104,000	103,700	99,600	300	.3	4,400	4.4	
STATE AND LOCAL	622,300	614,700	577,100	7,600	1.2	45,200	7.8	
STATE	145,300	143,200	137,400	2,100	1.5	7,900	5.7	
LOCAL	477,000	471,500	439,700	5,500	1.2	37,300	8.5	

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1984 BENCHMARK LEVELS.

* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS
WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING,
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